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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The Dai Viet Nationalist Party is at present divided into two groups, the Dai Viet of the South under the leadership of Dr. Nguyen Ton Hoan, and the Dai Viet of the North led by Le Thang, Dang Van Sung and Nguyen Huu Chi.
2. The Dai Viet of the South believes that the Dai Viet of the North makes mistakes and does not follow the political policy laid down by the ex-leader of the party, Truong Tu Anh. When the Dai Viet Party members were active in North Vietnam politics in 1949-50, they abused their political power and were thus able to accumulate a great deal of money for their own personal interests. For example: while Jacques Phan Cao Phai was Inspector of the Economic Service of North Vietnam, he took advantage of his position to confiscate all the taxes from the sale of cotton thread and hand them over to Tran Huu Man, a commissioner of the economic service of the Dai Viet, who was able to amass about 60,000 piasters on this deal and 20,000 piasters on the sale of American dollars.
3. On the other hand, the Dai Viet of the North believes that the Dai Viet of the South is making a mistake by keeping the party conservative and in keeping it inexperienced in politics by refusing to associate with other political parties. The Northern Dai Viet follows the activities of the popular nationalist movement and has as a propaganda organ the newspaper entitled The Nation. But its activities are not extensive.

Dai Viet National Socialist Party (Dai Viet Quoc Xa Hoi)

4. This party was organized in 1936 by Nguyen Ba Tieu, Nguyen Xuan Duong, Nguyen Trieu Luat and Nguyen Duc Phong, aka Thai Phi, Nguyen Thuc, Nguyen Dang De and Ngo Thuc Dich.

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5. In 1945 the party adopted a pro-Japanese policy; however, the policy was not successful and it was necessary to dissolve the party. All the members of the party became associated with the League of Revolutionary Parties of Vietnam (Vietnam Cach Dong Minh Hoi) (VNCMDMH).
6. By 1946 only two members remained in the VNCMDMH. These were Nguyen Hai Than and Vu Kim Thanh. All the other members had joined the Dai Viet Nationalist Socialist Party.
7. Towards the end of 1946, Nguyen Hai Than dissolved the VNCMDMH and during the first part of 1947, Nguyen Ba Tieu, former leader of the National Socialist Party and former vice-president of the VNCMDMH and his associates formed a democratic front, adopting an anti-Communist, pro-American policy. Near the end of 1948 this party adopted the name Democratic Front of Vietnam.
8. Currently the Dai Viet Nationalist Party has authorized Nguyen Thuc, Do Dinh Thong and Dang Vu Niet to work for its interests within the Democratic Alliance Party. It has also sought to unite secretly with all the political parties of North, Central and South Vietnam.
9. Thanks to the experience, influence and ability of Nguyen Ba Tieu, all the political parties of North Vietnam have shown sympathy towards the Democratic Front. However, its plan of action is considered outmoded. Its members have a revolutionary spirit but no experience in political matters. The organization also lacks active members. For these reasons their activities are minimal.

The Dai Viet Popular Association (Dai Viet Dan Chinh Hoi)

10. This party was organized in 1936 by the four following personalities: Nguyen Tuong Tam, Nguyen Tuong Long, Nguyen Tuong Bach and Khai Hung. The party tried to bring about good relations with the Japanese only to be in a better position to fight the French. The Japanese, however, arrested all party leaders and detained them at Vu Ban and at Son La until just before the Japanese evacuation of Vietnam. After the leaders were arrested, the party had to dissolve.
11. Nguyen Tuong Tam had been arrested and was released by the French Government in 1940. He went immediately to China where he became associated with Vu Hong Khanh. In 1946 Tam returned to Vietnam and participated in the North Vietnam Government as a member of the Nationalist Party. Later he joined the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) and within two months succeeded in stealing 200,000 piasters from DRV funds; then he fled to China. In 1949 he became opposed to Vu Hong Khanh and Bao Dai. He then sent Do Dinh Dao to Vietnam to work in the interest of the party.
12. In general, the Popular Association has failed completely since 1939 and Tam is the only one of its leaders who has the confidence of the North Vietnam population.

The Reorganized Dai Viet (Dai Viet Duy Dan)

13. This political party was officially organized in 1942 under the leadership of Nguyen Huu Thanh, aka Ly Dong A. During the same year Ly was imprisoned in China by Long Van for an act of sabotage. He was released, however, through the intervention of Nguyen Hai Than and returned to Vietnam. The principal members of this party at that time were as follows: Ly Dong A, president; Nghiem Hong, aka Thanh B, in charge of liaison and the economic service; Le Quang Luat, in charge of propaganda; and Nguyen Duc Chieu, aka Thanh C, in charge of military affairs.
14. During 1945-46, Ly Dong A, realizing that the Hoa Binh zone would be a good place for future military operations, sought close association with the regional population to be able to build anti-Viet Minh fortifications. However, the people soon realized that the Party was using them to gain their own ends. As a result they assassinated Ly Dong A.

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15. The Dai Viet Party was dissolved soon after this event. The remaining Party members joined the Catholic Party with the objective of taking over the administrative functions in order to reorganize their own party. They successfully formed a new party under the name of the New Organization of the Reorganized Dai Viet. The party gave orders to expell all members who tried to take advantage of their administrative positions.
16. In general this party does not have the confidence of the people or the support of the political parties of North Vietnam.

The Nationalist Party (Quoc Dan Dang)

17. Near the end of 1946, following a disagreement between the former assistant-leader of the Dai Viet Nationalist Party and the Nationalist Party of Vietnam, the leaders of these parties united to form a new party called the Nationalist Party. In 1947, after the death of Truong Tu Anh, Dr. Dang Vu Lac and Le Thang wanted to reorganize the Dai Viet Nationalist Party. They invited Pham Tram to participate; however, he refused and restricted his activities to the Nationalist Party.
18. Tram was active from 1947 until the beginning of 1951. He remained in the consulate of the Republic of China and from time to time received former members of the Nationalist Party of Vietnam, including Trinh Quoc Dang, Ngo Thu Dich and former members of the Dai Viet Nationalist Party including Phan Khai Hoan.
19. With the exception of meetings with his former friends to exchange political ideas, Tram had no relations with political parties. His activities were limited, thus he did not succeed in organizing his party.
20. In general, North Vietnam politicians respect Pham Tram. In 1951 when Huu was organizing his ministry, Tram was invited to take part in the Cabinet but he refused.

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